

1915, and were given to Mr. La Touche, who kept them alive in captivity till December 1916. Unfortunately confinement somewhat damaged the specimens, their hair becoming unduly worn, especially on the tails and hind feet. Nevertheless, I think there can be no doubt about their representing a distinct species. The area in which they were collected is divided from the Ordos Desert, the home of *Dipus sowerbyi*, by a wide stretch of country occupied more or less by mountains and hills, often of a well-wooded nature, where no form of jerboa exists. The discovery of this form in North-eastern Chihli marks a further eastward extension of the known range of *Dipus* by another 500 miles, and it is possible that it extends even further to the extreme eastern edge of the Mongolian desert, where that country comes into contact with Manchuria. ◀

XXXVIII.—*Descriptions of a new Gecko and a new Snake from Sumatra.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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A SMALL collection made by Mr. C. J. Brooks, the discoverer of the remarkable Bornean Dycophid frog *Colpoglossus brooksii*, described in these 'Annals' in 1904, in Sumatra between 1912 and 1917, and presented by him to the British Museum, contains examples of the following species, some of which (marked with an asterisk) have not been recorded from Sumatra before:—

BATRACHIANS: *Ichthyophis glutinosus*, L., *Bufo jerboa*, Blgr.*, *Rhacophorus leucomystax*, Gravenh.

REPTILES: *Gecko stentor*, Cant., *Gecko brooksii*, sp. n.*, *Ptychozoon homalocephalum*, Crev., *P. horsfieldii*, Gray*, *Draco obscurus*, Blgr.*, *Mabuia rugifera*, Stöl., *Lygosoma vittigerum*, Blgr.*, *Typhlops nigroalbus*, D. & B., *Xenopeltis unicolor*, Reinw., *Tropidonotus trianguligerus*, Boie, *T. conspiciellatus*, Gthr., *Lycodon albofuscus*, D. & B., *Coluber melanurus*, Schleg., *Dendrophis pictus*, Gm., *Simotes purpurascens*, Schleg., *S. octolineatus*, Schn., *Calamaria alidæ*, sp. n.*, *Naiia tripudians*, var. *leucodira*, Blgr.

The locality is Lebong Tandai in Benkoelen.

Gecko brooksii, sp. n.

Body elongate; head once and three-fourths as long as

broad; ear-opening very small, round; limbs bordered by dermal folds; digits strongly dilated, fully half-webbed. Rostral twice as broad as deep, without median cleft, entering the nostril; three nasals, the upper separated from its fellow by a single small shield; 11 upper labials to below the centre of the eye, first entering the nostril; symphysial smaller than the adjacent labials; no chin-shields, small polygonal flat scales passing gradually into the minute gular granules. Upper parts with uniform flat granules, which are very small on the snout and minute on the back of the head, the body, and the limbs; ventral scales larger, subimbricate. Male with a long uninterrupted series of 40 preanal and femoral pores (21-19). Tail somewhat flattened, with small granules above and larger flat scales beneath, divided into segments and defined on each side by a large triangular projecting scale. Pale greyish brown above, with brown dots crowded together to form five festooned bars across the body; lower parts white.

	mm.
From snout to vent.....	58
" " fore limb	19
Head.....	14
Width of head	8
Fore limb.....	14
Hind limb	19
Tail	46

A single male specimen.

Two species with half-webbed toes were previously known—*Gecko palmatus*, Blgr., from the Man Son Mountains, Tonkin, and *G. rhacophorus*, Blgr., from Mount Kina Balu, Borneo. The former differs in the larger, broader head and the presence of chin-shields and of scattered enlarged tubercles on the back, the latter in the same characters and in the remarkable scalloped membrane along the side of the body and the very different shape of the tail.

Calamaria alidæ, sp. n.

Rostral as deep as broad, the portion visible from above one-half its distance from the frontal, which is longer than broad, twice as broad as the supraocular, and shorter than the parietals; no preocular, one postocular; 5 upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye, the diameter of which nearly equals its distance from the mouth; symphysial in contact with the anterior chin-shields. 13 rows of scales. Ventrals 196; anal entire; subcaudals 23. Tail rounded at

the end. Blackish above, with an orange vertebral streak, one scale in width, broken up into three elongate spots on the anterior part of the body, and a pale greyish brown streak on each side; these streaks becoming less distinct on the posterior part of the body; a yellow spot on each of the scales forming the two outer series on each side; ventrals yellow, with a dark brown spot at each end, these spots forming a lateral streak; lower half of upper labials yellow; a dark brown streak between the two series of subcaudals on the second half of the tail.

Total length 220 mm. ; tail 20 mm.

A single specimen.

Near *C. sumatrana*, Edeling, which differs in the presence of a preocular, in the pointed tail, in the lower number of ventral shields, and in the coloration.

Named in memory of the late Mrs. Brooks, who helped her husband in collecting in Sumatra.

XXXIX.—*Two new Asiatic Bats of the Genera Tadarida and Dyacopterus.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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THE subjects of the two following descriptions have been recently presented to the National Museum by their respective collectors.

Tadarida latouchei, sp. n.

Allied to *T. teniotis*, but conspicuously smaller.

General characters of *T. teniotis*. Colour above near "clove-brown," the hairs whitish at base, their extreme tips pale drab, forming a prominent light ticking. Under surface scarcely paler, the hairs of chin and throat brown to their tips, those of chest and belly light-tipped like those of the back. Ears in general structure like those of *teniotis*, but smaller; internal basal keel scarcely thickened externally, well fringed with hair; tragus smaller than in *teniotis*, about of the same shape, its antero-internal corner with a well-marked tuft. [This description of the ears, being based on dried skins, will no doubt need revision when spirit-specimens are available.]

Skull very similar in shape to that of *teniotis*, but markedly